

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Wednesday, January 31, 1854.

After prayer and the reading of the journals, a message from the President of the United States was received, transmitting a communication from the American Minister to France in relation to recent occurrences in that country, which on motion of Mr. Mangum was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Another message was received covering communications from the War Department, transmitting the proceedings of the court martial in the case of General George Taylor, which was referred to the Committee on the War Department.

Mr. Mangum moved his reference to a select committee of five, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Mangum moved his reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Downs said that he had no objection to his reference to that committee, except that the subject was one which required thorough investigation, which he thought could be better given by a select committee.

Mr. Mangum thought that no senator should be unwilling to trust the matter in the hands of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the chairman of which was a prominent lawyer, the second in rank a distinguished statesman, and the third a man of great prominence in public affairs. He was entirely opposed to the appointment of a select committee, except on rare occasions, when the Union was in danger, for instance. The Senate had no business to be in the hands of a select committee, and he hoped it would not be departed from on a mere question of a private claim.

Mr. Downs denied no disrespect to the Committee on Foreign Relations, by his motion. The things that he did not wish to impose this subject upon them. The Senate had allowed the appointment of a select committee to consider the subject of French spoliation.

Mr. Hale desired that the petition might be read.

A voice:—It will take an hour.

Mr. Hale wished to know whether any corruption was alleged in it? There were a great many persons associated now, in relation to the decision of the late Board of Commissioners on Mexican claims, and by multiplying these commissions you only increase the number of persons to be satisfied.

His complaint is that these men are not to be satisfied. But he does not wish to impose this subject upon them. The Senate had allowed the appointment of a select committee to consider the subject of French spoliation.

Mr. Hale desired that the petition might be read.

A voice:—It will take an hour.

Mr. Hale wished to know whether any corruption was alleged in it? There were a great many persons associated now, in relation to the decision of the late Board of Commissioners on Mexican claims, and by multiplying these commissions you only increase the number of persons to be satisfied.

His complaint is that these men are not to be satisfied. But he does not wish to impose this subject upon them. The Senate had allowed the appointment of a select committee to consider the subject of French spoliation.

Mr. Hale desired that the petition might be read.

A voice:—It will take an hour.

Mr. Hale wished to know whether any corruption was alleged in it? There were a great many persons associated now, in relation to the decision of the late Board of Commissioners on Mexican claims, and by multiplying these commissions you only increase the number of persons to be satisfied.

His complaint is that these men are not to be satisfied. But he does not wish to impose this subject upon them. The Senate had allowed the appointment of a select committee to consider the subject of French spoliation.

Mr. Hale desired that the petition might be read.

A voice:—It will take an hour.

Mr. Hale wished to know whether any corruption was alleged in it? There were a great many persons associated now, in relation to the decision of the late Board of Commissioners on Mexican claims, and by multiplying these commissions you only increase the number of persons to be satisfied.

His complaint is that these men are not to be satisfied. But he does not wish to impose this subject upon them. The Senate had allowed the appointment of a select committee to consider the subject of French spoliation.

Mr. Hale desired that the petition might be read.

A voice:—It will take an hour.

Mr. Hale wished to know whether any corruption was alleged in it? There were a great many persons associated now, in relation to the decision of the late Board of Commissioners on Mexican claims, and by multiplying these commissions you only increase the number of persons to be satisfied.

His complaint is that these men are not to be satisfied. But he does not wish to impose this subject upon them. The Senate had allowed the appointment of a select committee to consider the subject of French spoliation.

Mr. Hale desired that the petition might be read.

A voice:—It will take an hour.

Mr. Hale wished to know whether any corruption was alleged in it? There were a great many persons associated now, in relation to the decision of the late Board of Commissioners on Mexican claims, and by multiplying these commissions you only increase the number of persons to be satisfied.

His complaint is that these men are not to be satisfied. But he does not wish to impose this subject upon them. The Senate had allowed the appointment of a select committee to consider the subject of French spoliation.

Mr. Hale desired that the petition might be read.

A voice:—It will take an hour.

Mr. Hale wished to know whether any corruption was alleged in it? There were a great many persons associated now, in relation to the decision of the late Board of Commissioners on Mexican claims, and by multiplying these commissions you only increase the number of persons to be satisfied.

His complaint is that these men are not to be satisfied. But he does not wish to impose this subject upon them. The Senate had allowed the appointment of a select committee to consider the subject of French spoliation.

Mr. Hale desired that the petition might be read.

A voice:—It will take an hour.

Mr. Hale wished to know whether any corruption was alleged in it? There were a great many persons associated now, in relation to the decision of the late Board of Commissioners on Mexican claims, and by multiplying these commissions you only increase the number of persons to be satisfied.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 31, 1854.

The first business before the House was the bill authorizing the assignment of bounty land warrants. Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, who had the floor, took exception to various clauses of the bill. With reference to the first section, he said he considered it highly objectionable, and he considered its passage unnecessary, as a similar bill had already passed, and was before the other branch of Congress, and by which bounty land warrants would be made assignable. The second section, which he considered the most important of the bill, provides compensation to a certain extent, to those officers in the front of the war, who were located, and who, it was admitted, had done duty for which they had not been remunerated, and whose demand for remuneration would properly come up in the nature of private claims. The sum of fifty cents, which was provided for each day of each warrant, he considered as totally inadequate. The fourth section, he said, was another objectionable provision, and which he considered as the worst feature in the bill. On referring to the bill of 1850 it would be found that persons who have been wounded, and have been discharged in consequence of wounds, shall receive in full, in the same manner, as if they had served their time out. The present bill, however, limits the time of service to the time when they were discharged, thus cutting off a meritorious class of volunteers, who had been wounded in the service of their country. He also objected to the sixth section, which he said, the bill would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

Mr. CLARKE, of Iowa, was opposed to the bill, because it would operate injuriously on the citizens of the State which he represents. The bill, he said, would be amended, and by which bounty land warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had other objections to the bill, but as they probably, in some cases, would be of no avail, he should not, he said, detain the committee.

TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Arctic.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, January 31.

The steamer Arctic arrived this morning with Liverpool despatches to the 7th. She brings 50 passengers. Wheat has advanced 3 pence, corn is firmer, flour has advanced a shilling, cotton was higher, and had advanced nearly an eighth. Sales in three days of 30,000 bales had been made.

The money market was easy. The political news is unimportant. France is perfectly tranquil. The new constitution was to be published on the day after the Arctic sailed. The new French coin is to have Napoleon on one side and "Republique" on the other.

The Emperor of Austria has abdicated the constitution of March 1849. New laws are being introduced.

England is quiet.

DREADFUL CALAMITY.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR LIVES LOST!

The royal mail ship Amazon, from Southampton, bound for the West Indies, caught fire on the 4th instant, west of St. Vincent, and was entirely consumed. The officers, crew, and passengers, numbering one hundred and fifty-five persons, with the exception of twenty-one, perished.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Mr. W. M. FLEMING, Stage Manager.

Last appearance but one of the eminent American Actress, Miss JULIA DEAN.

THURSDAY Evening, January 22, will be performed Shakespeare's comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Grand Overture by the Orchestra, and Melody Dance by Miss ANNIE PERKS.

Private Boxes 6s.—Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cts.—Reserved Seats 25 cts.—Orchestra Seats 50 cts.—Family Circle 25 cts.—Third Tier 50 cts.

Doors open at 6 1/2 o'clock; performance will commence at 7 1/2. The box office will be open daily, from 10 o'clock, a.m., to 4 p.m.

"DIRECT TRADE."

C. G. BAYLOR & CO., Commission Merchants.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, will receive on consignment, Cotton, Lumber, Rice, Wool, Cotton-Yarn, Timber, Tobacco, &c.

We tender our services to the Planting, Manufacturing and Shipping interest of the South, and will be happy to give any statistics which may be desired for the information of our friends and the service of the community.

A NEW YEAR—NEW LUCK.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU ALL.

MARION & CO., Baltimore, Maryland.

Regularly Authorized Lottery Vendors for the State of Maryland.

BEARING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

Nos. 12 45 74, the grand Prize of \$40,000, sent to Philadelphia.

Nos. 8 34 59, Capital Prize of \$10,000, sent to New York.

Nos. 37 38 43, Capital Prize of \$4,000, sent to Boston.

Nos. 4 20 32, Capital Prize of \$3,899, sent to Cincinnati.

Recall all the small denominations, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of \$150,000.

We call the attention of the public to the schemes of Lotteries advertised below. For magnificence of prizes they cannot be easily excelled.

At length Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, obtained the floor, who considered the attack on an individual who was not represented in the House, as being unstatesmanlike and improper.

At length Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, obtained the floor, who considered the attack on an individual who was not represented in the House, as being unstatesmanlike and improper.

At length Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, obtained the floor, who considered the attack on an individual who was not represented in the House, as being unstatesmanlike and improper.

At length Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, obtained the floor, who considered the attack on an individual who was not represented in the House, as being unstatesmanlike and improper.

At length Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, obtained the floor, who considered the attack on an individual who was not represented in the House, as being unstatesmanlike and improper.

At length Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, obtained the floor, who considered the attack on an individual who was not represented in the House, as being unstatesmanlike and improper.

At length Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, obtained the floor, who considered the attack on an individual who was not represented in the House, as being unstatesmanlike and improper.

At length Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, obtained the floor, who considered the attack on an individual who was not represented in the House, as being unstatesmanlike and improper.

At length Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, obtained the floor, who considered the attack on an individual who was not represented in the House, as being unstatesmanlike and improper.

At length Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, obtained the floor, who considered the attack on an individual who was not represented in the House, as being unstatesmanlike and improper.

At length Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, obtained the floor, who considered the attack on an individual who was not represented in the House, as being unstatesmanlike and improper.

At length Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, obtained the floor, who considered the attack on an individual who was not represented in the House, as being unstatesmanlike and improper.

Building Association on a New Plan.

CAPITAL, Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Shares, Twenty-five dollars each, payable in monthly installments of \$1.00, Loans made to members for five years, on security of real estate.

Books of subscription are now open at the office of D. N. CALHOUN, Esq., 151 Broadway, New York.

THE first half of the nineteenth century will be recorded as the age of Steam. It has passed, and with it will pass the steam engine with the things that were.

The second half of the century will be known as commencing the age of Gas—an agent destined not only to fight but to enlighten the world.

Professor John C. F. Salomon, after twenty-eight years of close observation upon the experiments of his own and of others in attempts to make the gas of the condensation of carbonic acid gas available as a mechanic motor, has perfected a new and improved "Carbonic Acid Engine," now offers to dispose of rights for the use thereof to the U. S. States government, and to individuals or companies, the rights of States, counties, or cities.

The immense saving of money and labor, and of human lives and suffering, secured by the use of this new motor, will inevitably insure its speedy adoption in all places where steam power is employed, and in thousands of other places where the great expense, bulk, and weight of the steam engine has precluded its use.

This new motor may be applied to all purposes as a propelling agent, from the single-horse power for the cotton-gin to the two thousand horse power for ocean steamers, with the expense less than that required by the steam engine, of boilers and furnaces, fuel and firemen, and of bulk and weight.

These facts are established by the experimental engine of twenty-five (25) horse power, now in operation at the Cincinnati Nonpareil of the 18th instant.

"We are pleased to state that J. C. F. Salomon, late of this city, has received a patent for his motor of gas, in the State of Ohio, and in the State of New